NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL PASSED TO SECOND READING-A BANQUET TENDERED TO GUSTAVE FLOURENS-AN ORANGE PROCESSION DISPERSED BY THE POLICE.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 4, 1879. In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Jacob Bright, after presenting a petition for female suffrage, moved the second reading of the bill removing the disabilities of women with regard to voting. He aid if the bill was adopted, there would be but one temale to nine male voters.

Mr. Sykes, from the fact that the petition had nearly 100,000 signatures, inferred that the movers

were in earnest. Mr. Scourfield moved the previous question. He sow no proof that women demanded the privilege

craved for them. Mr. Fowler rehearsed the veteran arguments against

Sir C. W. Dilke said he had as yet heard no valid argument against the bill. There could be none in scountry where women who had to make speeches filled the throne.

Mr. Hope ridiculed the reasoning of the last peaker, and opposed the bill.

Mr. Playfair argued from the stake women had in property, business, legislation, and taxation, their right to vote. Opportunity should be offered to secretain whether or not they cared to exercise the

Sir G. S. Jenkinson was unable to see why women

fice Miss Coutts should not vote. Mr. Muntz referred to the case of a woman who

had an income of £80,000, and could not vote, while ber groom and gardener could. Mr. Bruce thought the instance of the Queen inappropriate, unless offices as well as votes were

The House divided on the proposition "Shall the suestion be now put," and it was adopted by a vote

The anneancement of the result was received with

enth siastic cheering. The bill then passed to a second reading.

The bill providing for public prosecutors was relered to a Select Committee, and the Felony bill

psed; after which the House adjourned.

The Radical Republicans here have tendered a languet to Gustave Flourens.

A procession of 900 Orangemen, while passing though the Catholic quarter of the town of Lurgan, Ireand, with drams and offensive banners, was attacked by the police and dispersed. The police were abliged to use their swords, but no casualties are re-

mainly with the subject of Ritualism. The discussion possesses little general interest.

A fire broke out in Hull, last evening, in a sawwill near the harbor, and extended to a lumber-yard and thence to the shipping. Several vessels were bally damaged. None of them, however, were Ameriss. The loss will reach £25,000 sterling.

his reported that The London Sun, an evening per, liberal in politics and advocating free trade. has been purchased by the Marquis of Bute, and that it will hereafter be issued as a daily Catholic organ. Richard Tattersall, head or the well-known firm of

FRANCE.

A MANIFESTO FROM M. THIERS-THE LAST AD-

IS RECEIVED IN LONDON.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 4, 2000.

his asserted that M. Thiers wi'l issue a manifesto shising Frenchmen to vote "No" on the plebiscitum. The Emperor's proclamation has been distributed tiroughout the country, and is now in the hands of ery voter. The Committee in favor of the plebisme have issued a last address to electors, declaring must put aside by a strong vote the irreconcable minority, which resorts in its opposition to heGovernment, to all measures, even conspiracy, ionis, and infernal machines.

The manifesto concludes as follows: "You must mts the polls next Sunday and vote as in 1848, with lansers flying and shouting "Vive Napoleon." If ymdecire liberty, order, stability, prosperity, you must vote for the plebiscitum."

The medical students made another demonstration

Arrests of members of the International Society lavebeen made at Marseilles, Lyons, Strasbourg, and Rouen. It is estimated that over 2,000 persons have been arrested since Saturday last. It is reported to-day that great military precau-

tions are being taken. The Journal Officiel and the Seele warn the people of Paris to keep quiet. Many more arrests were made yesterday of persons

believed to be implicated in the plot. Roussel, at whose house bombs were found, has not yet been Several of the gensdarmes were injured during

the riot at St. Quentin, but, so far as known, no citizen was hurt. LONDON, Wednesday, May 4, 1870.

There is much incredulity here in regard to the last conspiracy discovered by the French Government. A writer in the evening edition of The Times tites precedents justifying the doubts which prevail. The Times this morning says: "The most remarkable thing about the plot is its opportuneness for official

THE PLEDISCITUM STIRS UP THE VERY DREGS OF PRENCH POLITICS—SPEECH OF THE DUKE BE PERSIGNY—A POLITICAL MUMMY FINDS A MOVEMENT TING READY FOR THE VOTE.

Pages, April 20.—The soul of goodness in that evil thing the olebiscitum, is, that it has waked up the sleeping political world, and has set all parties hard at work with that "devouring activity" which the Ministry recommended to the Government officials alone. The project of the plebiscitum has stirred polities up from the bottom; the dregs, even, have taken a voice, the Duke de Persigny has made a speech in the Senate. This runner for the house of Napoleon and Nephew has for a long time had no ocin getting customers for his employers; considering that their affairs and his were in good train, he has felt he did all that could be expected of him if he amused himself with spending his wages. Of late it has been remarked that he has Mid many visits to the Tuileries, where he has been closeted with the Emperor, and no good angury has been drawn from these long interviews of the here of the coup detat with the man who was the prime-mover and the support of that memorable affair. But, so far as Persigny's speech gives any indication of what is passing in the Sovereign's mind, there is no occasion for any fear as to his int ations. Of course he defended to the right of the Sovereign to make use of the plebiscitum, but his argument was not remarkable either for force or originality. He tried to show that the Emperor had succeeded in doing what had never before been accomplished in France, though often attempted, notably, by Napoleon the Great, who would have succeeded, if, by a wretched fatality, he had not been removed from France too soon. This task, which so many great men have set their hands to, and failed, * the establishing a neutral government-neutral as between the parties whose quarrels would keep France in flames if they were not calmed by a paternal hand-between the Legitiista, the Orleanists, the Republicans, and the Socialists! Persigny went on to praise the coup data (and no man has better reason, for he owes it everything he has), drawing a contrast between Renry the Great and Napoleon III. (a contrast that has more sides than one!)—showing how Henry had to fight four years before he succeeded in getting.

possession of Paris, while "a single day of civil war, a single act of force-of violence, if you willsufficed to give Napoleon III. the right to appeal to the people!" Although the public shows a certain sensitiveness to having old memories awakened, and a past of which it is, to say the least, not proud, recalled too distinctly, I, for a humble bystander and listener, cannot but think it a poor sign that any apology for the acts of 1852, however fantastic or far-fetched that apology may be, is better than no apology at all. It shows that even men of the moral calliber of Persigny have a little grain of conscience. We are not concerned much, however, with what "the pillar of the coup d'état" says about that old villainy; what is of more importance is his estimate of the new one in hand. "This is the reason," he says, "why I praise the new Constitution. The Sovereign has retained all his powers in creating the liberal empire; he has preserved all the instruments of real power, all the means by which the empire of authority is supported; finally, he has armed liberty, without disarming the Government!" The types tell us that when these words were pronounced there was a "movement" in the assembly. There was a "movement" in the country when they were read, next morning! "We knew this before," says Le Temps, "but we are annoyed that the confidant, the intimate friend of the Sovereign, should say it so frankly." liber of Persigny have a little grain of consci-

frankly."
For frank speaking, however, commend us to M.
For frank speaking, however, commend us to M.
Le Comte Ségur d'Agnesseau, who followed Persigny,
and who had at least the courage of his opinions, no
matter what we may think of those opinions. His speech was well worth the listening to, because 'tis so seldom men of his ideas are heard to speak at all. You would not grudge an hour, would you, if one of the munmies in the Abbot collection "should plagiarize a brain, and answer with a voice?" No more, I think, would you grudge a French Senator the loan the mummles in the Abbot collection "should plagiarize a brain, and answer with a voice?" No more, I think, would you grudge a French Senator the loan of your ears under similar circumstances. But 'tis not the speech itself that I am desirous of calling your attention to, as a little discussion that the last word of it gave rise to. After declaring his firm belief that the pichiscitum will be a success for the Government, M. Ségur went on to say that his trouble was not on that score—the Government would come out of the trial victorious; but his anxiety was to know how it would use its victory. "There is no general worthy of the name who does not know how to profit by his victory, and to push it to its legitimate consequences. [Movement.] There ought to be no sentimentalism in politics, especially when we find ourselves face to face with men who themselves call themselves 'implacables' and 'irreconcilables.' These are real enemies, and enemies who, once conquered and overthrown, deserve no generosity?" [Protestations.] Here M. Brinvilliers put in, that the law in France had always been on the side of the vanquished. But M. Ségur insisted that the Government ought not to lose the fruits of its victory. "Yes," said M. Quentin-Banchard, "but it ought always to act with generosity." "It is not reaction I ask for," resumed M. Ségur, "'tis only action and energy. This French people which is so often spoken of as being ungovernable, is, on the contrary, very easy to govern. In fact, there is no people that bears all burdens more willingly, whether they are asked to give their money or their blood. But, they like to feel that they are governed, even by a hand of iron in a velvet glove "-Murmurs, lond protestations]—"provided that the hand of iron is always a hand of justice. In treating them thus, you can do with the French people what 1 suppose the Holy Ghost to have descended on this angust body and changed their hearts; far from it; but, as an illustration of the changes that are working here, the fact that these cr

tongues.

When we find the Senate showing even such faint signs of life as that I have indicated, you may well believe that the world of living men is showing itself alive! Although we are still some days off from the alive! Although we are still some days of from the time when the public meetings (reinions) for the dis-cursion of the plebiscitum are to begin, hardly any-thing else is taked about when people are talking seriously, and all discussion of all other topics is put off in the principal newspapers until the vote has been taken. The political parties are in-motion, and even the Right has come into the field, and looked about for a good place from which to fight those ter-rible creative to the peace of society reform, and about for a good place from which to fight those terrible enemies to the peace of society, reform, and progress. A Central Committee has been formed to organize the action of all those who are in favor of the plebiscitum, no matter what particular shade their adhesion to the dogma may take. Those who think they see an intention to return to 1852, to take back personal power, to put brakes on the engine of Parliamentary Government, are equally welcome to the Central Committee with those who, like Emile de Girardin, profess to believe that personal power is dead, and that an affirmative answer to the plebiscitum will be understood by the Emperor to mean, that the people approve of the establishment of a Parliamentary regime. The Central Committee will no doubt draw in a large number of adherents; they have the Government, devouring activity of prefects included. They have issued a circular to the Counselor-Generals, frankly asking their aid, and their calls for money to pay the extheir aid, and their campaign, are being generously answered. Each of the Barons de Rothschild, has sent in 10,000 francs, and other bankers have paid from 1,000 to 5,000 francs each. Nearly all the Government 1,000 to 5,000 francs cach. Nearly at the Coverhaude deputies have paid sums varying from 300 francs to 1,000 francs, although they originally agreed to payonly 200 francs. The heads of commercial and manufacturing establishment are also sending in money, and the Constitutionnel, which gives these facts

and the Constitutionnel, which gives these facts (coming from that source they may or may not be facts), says that it has 170 mass of men belonging to the class of manufacturers and wholesale dealers who have contributed to the fund.

I suppose, in fact, it would be sheer folly to hope that the plebiscitum, whatever may be the form it will take—and nobody yet knows what is the actual question that the people pill be asked—will be answered in the negative. All that may reasonably be hoped is that the minority voting "No" will be large enough to represent fairly the dissatisfaction that actually does exist. I wish that the opposition were united, whether in their judgment of the measure itself or in their opinion as to the best action to be taken in dealing with it. Unfortunately, they are not united on either point. The Left Center as a political party is announced to have departed this life; the Left is dividedon what seems, to outsiders, a trivial detail—a question as to whether in the manifesto that is to be issued, the names of the journalists (who were formally invited to take part in the preliminary meeting) shall be given to those of the deputies who called the meeting, and this, after a (who were formally invited to take part in the pre-liminary meeting) shall be given to those of the deputies who called the meeting, and this, after a very angry and excited debate, having been an-swered in the affirmative by a small majority, trouble next arose on the question as to whether the journalists should be announced as being, with the deputies, the co-authors of the manifesto or as merely signing it in token of approval. Looked at super-ficially, this quarrel seems rather contemptible; but it probably rests on deeper grounds, and, indeed, it, is evident that the opposition has too important dif-ferences to adjust among its members to adis evident that the opposition has too important differences to adjust among its members to admit of harmonious action in such a crisis
as this. They are, beside, at loggerheads about the
way of voting, itself; whether to put on their ballot
"No," simply, or "No," with additions and flourishes,
such as "Vive la République," or, finally, whether
to put anything at all on their ballots. The "abstentionist" method is not, on the whole, in much
favor, and those who say they know the French
peasant declare that he never can be brought to put
into the urn a piece of paper with nothing on it.
And I am afraid that not many of them can be
prompt to put pieces of paper into the urn with anyinto the urn a piece of paper with nothing on it. And I am afraid that not many of them can be brought to put pieces of paper into the urn with anything but "Yes" written on them. It is a sign of life, however, that all the parties are acting freely, without, as yet, any sign of Government interference—active interference, at least—but I shall believe that the milleunium is either here, or due, if Napoleon, Ollivier & Co. can persist to the end in keeping their hands clean from all meddling in this voting bout. I should have mentioned in speaking of Persigny's speech that one paragraph of it is a culogy upon—whom do you think! Oh, you never, never will guess. I must tell you. He praises in the warmest terms, yes—actually—Ollivier! I suppose Ollivier is now as happy as he dares to be. To be praised by the Emperor is nothing, but praise from Persigny is praise indeed! Then there is M. Conté, too; decidedly, Ollivier is in the way of being spoiled. First he is praised by a duke, the abetter and aider of the great erime of the century, and now he is praised by an overier—a mere peasant—M. Conté. M. Conté is the laborer who was beat with sticks by the servants of the Emperor's other cousin, the Prince Murat, following their master's orders, and who, since the noble prince took refuge from justice behind his princely title, obtained at the hands of M. Ollivier that the case should be tried before the Haute Cour. The trial has been so long delayed that troublesome people declared their belief 'twas never to come off at all. Ollivier was questioned about it the other day in the Corps Legislatif, and said that the affair would soon be settled.

questioned about it the other day in the Corps latif, and said that the affair would soon be s

bow M. Ollivier is about to establish a liberal Government in France, he withdraws his suit against Prince Murat, in order not to be the means of putting any obstacle in the way of the great enterprise. Isn't it fun? Happily, no one this time pretends to believe that Conté hasn't been bought off with a round sum, and there is only a laudable desire to know just what the amount was. Not to be too hard upon Conté, however, it must be frankly admitted that there are letters and speeches, by men much higher than this poor, ignorant fellow, in place-advantages which read quite as ludicrously, when placed side by side, if treason to principles be ever ludicrous, as the first and second letters of the victim of Prince Murat's insolence. Perhaps M. Emile Ollivier knews of such letters and speeches.

THE OPPOSITION IN THE COUNCIL GAINING IN STRENGTH. LONDON, Wednesday, May 4, 1870.

Advices from Rome represent that the successive diplomatic protests made against the Papal programme have powerfully reënforced the numbers and power of the opposition in the Œcumenical

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES-DISSATISFAC-TION WITH THE GOVERNING COMMITTEE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

BERLIN, Wednesday, May 4, 1870. Great indignation exists here against the Committee of the Stock Exchange for warning the public against recently issued American railroad securities. The premature and ill-considered action of the Committee causes much inconvenience, especially as official brokers and the Share List have since refused to quote the securities.

The Parliament of the Zollverein have altered the duty on rice to 15 silver groschen per 100 pounds, but refuse to make any change in that on coffee.

DENMARK.

THE DELAY IN THE ST. THOMAS PURCHASE. COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, May 4, 1870.

The President of the Council of Ministers yester day informed the Folkthing that communications from Washington to the Danish Government had just been received explaining the delay in the ratifieation of the treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas, and would be promptly submitted to the delegates

SOUTH AMERICA. THE VENEZUELA REVOLUTION INCREASING-CAR-

THE VENEZUELA REVOLUTION INCREASING—CARRACAS SURROUNDED.

CARRACAS, April 24.—The revolution has suddenly increased. The insurgent army, under the commend of Gen. Guzman, surrounds this city, and an attack is expected to-morrow. The Government is determined to defend itself to the last, though the energy is in superior force. The revolutionary troops have cantured the town of Barcelona. The Government only holds the ports of Core, Maracabo, Laguayra, and Puerto Cubello. The rebels occupy the rest of the country.

President Monagas was in the vicinity of Puerto Cabello.

RELEASE OF THE TELEGRAFO-JUDGE O'SULLI-

HAVANA, May 4.-The Court at Tortola has released the steamer Telegrafo. Her owner will sue the British Government for £30,000 damages.

Judge O'Sullivan of New-York arrived at St. Thomas on the 30th cit, on his way to St. Domingo, in connection with the amexation project.

The return from Europe of ex-President Falcon of Venezuela is expected by every steamer.

Gov. Grant has sailed from Jamaica for England.

A REVOLUTION EXPECTED IN SAN DOMINGO-

AFFAIRS IN BAYTI.

St. Domingo, April 29.—A general revolution is expected here unless the United States interfere, and ratify the cession of Samana.

Advices from Hayti report that President Saget is visiting St. Marc's. The Haytian Government offers for sale four vessels-of-war, to diminish the expenses of the Republic.

MILITARY CHANGES-A REWARD TO BE OF-FERED FOR THE CUBAN LEADERS—ARRIVAL OF THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

HAVANA, May 4 .- Gen. Caro has been appointed Commander of the Camaguay district, in the

place of Gen. Puello, who has returned to Spain. The Voz de Cuba advises the Cuban authorities to im-

The For de Cuod advises the Cuodan administration in that the example of the United States with regard to Jefferson Davis, and offer rewards for the capture of Cospedes and other prominent insurgents.

The cable expedition arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 29th uit.

Capt. Montolo succeeds to the Captainey of the port of Havana, vice Oreyre, who returns to Spain.

THE NEW DOMINION.

ARRIVING. TORONTO, May 4.-Preparations for the miliary expedition to Red River continue in active progress. Large quantities of military stores are arriving here and being dispatched to Collingwood and Fort William. Volunteers are arriving in large numbers and are garrisoned at Crystal Palace, where they will undergo a severe course of drill until ready to start on the expedition. Boats are farnished to the number of 185, and the authorities are sending them forward to Collingwood. The 60th Regiment of Regulars, with their band, leave Ottawa on Friday, and will sail from Collingwood on Saturday.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL CONVEN-TION-PLANS PROPOSED FOR THE INTRODUC-TION OF LABORERS-FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

CHARLESTON, May 4.-The Agricultural, Mehanical, and Immigrant Convention devoted yesterday to preliminaries, but to-day it got fairly at work. The attendance includes representatives of all the county agricultural societies of South Carolina, many from Grorgia and North Carolina, and the leading merchants Grorgia and North Carolina, and the leading merchants of Charleston. The main object in view is the organization of a society for the introduction of laborers from Europe to develop the resources and revive the prosperity of this section of the South. The Committee on Immigration reported an elaborate scheme, including the establishment of direct steam communication with Europe, reduced rates of railway transportation from Charleston to the extreme North-West, and the organization for the commitment of the control of the cont

rope, reduced rates of railway transportation from Charleston to the extreme North-West, and the organization of societies to attract and aid immigrants, offer them free farms, set up new industries, &c. An offer of the South Carolina Railroad Company was presented, giving to immigrant aid societies alternate sections of its land, and to subscribe \$25,000 for each of the four ocean steamers. Other similar individual offers were made.

Reports were also made on the means of inducing direct trade with Europe, without paying tribute to New-York, and of establishing local cotton manufactories. The day was spent in debate on the details of the various projects proposed, which will be continued to-morrow. Politics were carefully excluded from the discussions, and entire good feeling prevailed, though many speakers took desponding views of the prospect of attaining the ends sought, and restoring within this generation the prosperity of South Carolina.

The colored people have had a holiday to-day, celebrating the Fifteenth Amendment. The militia, school children, and fire companies formed a fine procession, and the streets swarmed with black men and women, radiant with happiness. A sainte was fired on the battery, and an open-air meeting of nearly 5,000 people was addressed by speakers of both colors. To-night, a torchight procession is marching about the city. The white people of Charleston not office-holders have taken little part in the elebration, but entire good order has prevailed.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY—SOME OF THE THIEVES

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY-SOME OF THE THIEVES ARRESTED.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 4.-The vault of the Lime Rock Bank in this city was broken into last night, and the safe blown open and rifled of most of its contents, The burglars effected an estrance through the Western The burglars effected an entrance through the western Union Telegraph Office, adjoining the Bank. The door of the safe was blown entirely off, and the brick wall between the bank and telegraph office was badly cracked and burged by the explosion, which was heard by several persons, who did not understand the cause. The bank loses about \$1,000, and the special depositors about \$2,000, on which payment is stopped to the amount of \$15,000. Addison F. Keiser, formerly on our police force, Aiden Litchfield, a trader in this city, and John Adams, a New-York creaking in high person arrested for complicity in Addison F. Keiser, fermerly on our police force, Alden Litchfield, a trader in this city, and John Adams, a New-York eracksman, have been arrested for complicity in the Lime Bock Bank robbery. Adams was arrested at Litchfield's house, where he was in hiding, John Graves, ir., another of the gang, has been arrested in Belfast, and a fifth confederate took the steamer for Portland, where the officers were telegraphed to be on the lookout for him. Keiser gave information to the officers, upon which they acted. Two other New-York cracksmen were engaged in the robbery, one of whom is Chas. H. Brooks. One of these men was taken out of the city in a wagon by Keiser, and the other by one Black. The stolen property was taken with them, and according to Keiser's statement was baried in the woods in a canyes bag. Brooks and his confederate are still at large, but it is hoped they will be taken, and the property recovered to night. It is probable that one or two other parties are implicated in the affair. The amount of special deposits stolen was \$22,400, instead of as before reported.

WASHINGTON.

THE COUNTERFEIT GOVERNMENT BONDS-SEV-ERAL LAWSUITS IN PROGRESS—THE SENATE AND THE FRANKING QUESTION—THE TARIFF DEBATE-ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE PRO TECTIONISTS-THE WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4, 1870.

The Hon. L. E. Chittenden, formerly Register of the Treasury, has been here for some days past, gathering up testimony in relation to the counterfeiting or issuing of the counterfeit \$1,000 7-30 bonds. It will be remembered that the Government redeemed about 100 of these bonds for Jay Cooke & Co., Vermilye & Co., Fisk & Hatch, and other bankers, and when they found they were counterfeit, demanded that the money be returned, and also refused to issue any more of them, it appearing that a number of these spurious bonds being still in the hands of some of the bank ers. This 7-30 plate was stolen from the Treas

ury Department and an impression taken on lead, and from this the bonds were produced. Subsequently, some of the parties were arrested, and the plates discovered, but not before a number of the bonds had been placed in circulation. They were so much like the genuine that the most expert bankers were deceived. The Government now intends entering soit against the bankers for the amount of the bonds which it redeemed, and the bankers intend to demand payment for the bonds they yet have on hand, as they claim that they are not counterfeit, but a spurious or over issue, for which the Government should be responsible. Mr. Chittenden is connsclor for the bankers. The suit will be brought in The Senate, to-day, talked over the House resolution of

adjournment during the whole of the morning hour. The chronic "anti-adjourners," led by Mr. Sumner, were as sual satisfied that it was inexpedient and impracticable to fix an early day of adjournment, and a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, which, however, was voted down three to one, thus evidencing that: large majority of the body are in favor of getting away from Washington as soon as possible. A metion was then made to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee, and the discussion which followed showed that some of the older and more prominent members of the Senate, like Messrs. Sherman and Trumbull, although thinking it probable that the adjournment might be expected by July 4, did not think it proper to fix upon a while so many important measures, including all the large appropriation bills, are as yet undisposed of. Mr. Sherman, in adducing reasons why it was best to wait a little before acting on the resolution, communicated were now maturing measures to reduce largely the burden of taxation. Mr. Cameron was not very complimentary to his associates, telling them it was better to go home where they could no mischief, as it was certain that they would not do any good here. The resolution finally went over without final action. The business on the calendar was then proceeded with, and at 3½ everything to which objection had not been made was finished This brought the first special order before the Senate, being the long-delayed bill to abolish the Franking Privilege. Immediately the guerilla system of tactics was resorted to to push it over. Mr. Howe, evidently smarting under the imputations upon the conduct of Senators in connection with this bill, called for the Yeas and Navs on the question of proceeding with its consideration, and declared that the issue must be met now. He was not proof, however, against the appeals that were made to him, and withdrew his call, thus allowing the opportunity for one more "dodge." The bill was then uncerementously laid aside, and one of Mr. Harlan's schemes, a bill to sell the Osage Indian lands, took its place. The expressions let fall to-day confirm the impression that the majority of the Senate are opposed to giving up the Franking Privilege, and intend in some manner to postpone action; but, if forced to come to square vote, it is considered certain that the universal public sentiment will not be disregarded, and that a majority will be recorded in the affirmative on the passage of the bill. Without passing Mr. Harian's bill, the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House to-day Mr. Jenekes's bill to reorganize the

civil service occupied the morning hour. The debate was limited to Messrs. Bingham, Paine, and Peters, all in opposition to the cardinal features of the bill. Judging from the debate so far, the fate of the bill is easily imagined. The Tariff bill was taken up at about 1 o'clock. The first two hours were consumed in a most determined fight over the Bessemer steel rail section, the Republican "Revenue Reformers" and the Democratic ultra Free Traders doing their very best to undo the action of the Committee, yesterday, in making the duty \$36 per ton. On the first vote they were beaten by four votes—76 to 72, there being about 75 members absent or not voting The Maine men, through Peters, then tried a compromise of \$33 per tun, but it failed, the Protectionists polling the same number of votes as on the previous question, while the "Reformand a proviso, which was ruled out of order. Mr. Holman then came in with a wholesale reduction, but it was beaten badly. By this time Mr. Brooks had got very angry, and made a silly motion to deprive certain persons holding the Bessemer steel patents in this country of their right in the same. The Chairman ruled the motion out of order, but Brooks thought he must make some show of a fight, and he ap pealed from the decision of the Chair. Tellers were had, and Mr. Brooks stood alone against the ruling of th Chair. Mr. Cox next took part in the farce, with several foolish amendments, which were voted down. Mr. Ben-jamin followed with an amendment, making the duty \$30 50 per tun. Tellers were ordered, but just as they oerat objected to Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania voting, he being interested in the manufactur of the article in question. This necessitated the rising of the Committee to report the fact to the House, but no quorum voted, and a call of the House was made. One undred and seventy members answered. The teller then resumed their places to take a vote on Mr. McNeeley proposition, and notwithstanding 170 members had just answered to their names as being present, it was som time before a quorum could be secured. Finally, through the assistance of the doorkeepers and pages, a sufficient number of members were brought from the Committe rooms and lobbies to secure a quorum, and the defeat of the motion. Beaten at every point, Mr. Benjamin made a last effort, but it shared the fate of the others, and Mr. Bingbam's amendment of yesterday, making the duty \$36 per tun, was allowed to stand. Debate was then pro ceeded with on the next section, and at the time of adjournment the section on steel car wheels was adopted,

making ten lines disposed of for the day's work. The Republican voters of this city held their primaries to-day for the selection of delegates, who will meet in Convention to-morrow and nominate a candidate for Mayor. The contest is between Mr. Bowen, the incumbent, and Mr. Richards, the present Chief-of-Police. The returns indicate the renomination of Bowen. In the event of Bowen's nomination the Democracy will make no nomination, but will vote for Mr. M. G. Emery, who has been placed in nomination as a Republican "Reform" candidate. The city is Republican by at least 1,000 majority. The whole vote of the city will probably reach 22,000, the colored people polling about 8,000 votes. The calculations are that Emery, in addition to polling three-fourths of the Democratic vote, will receive about a fourth of the negro vote, and about one-half of the white Republican vote, which will elect him by between 1,000 and 2,000 majority. Both Bowen and Emery are stanch Radical Republicans, but the supporters of Emery want a reform in what they think is an extravagan government, as managed by Mr. Bowen. The election takes places on the first Monday in June.

The President approved and signed 19 different bills to day. Among them were an act to incorporate the Washington and Boston Steamship Line; an act extending th time to the 30th of May in which elected officers in the State of Texas may take the oaths, &c., prescribed by U. S. laws; another was the bill giving the privilege to the disbursing officers in the army and navy to give certificates of honorable discharge, and full settlement, &c., to officers and men of the army and navy. The others were private bills and resolutions of no public im-The Senate Committee on Territories had under cor

sideration, to-day, the House bill abolishing polygamy. The subject matter is as to whether the legislation pro posed in the measure shall be retreactive, or to take effect in the future. On this they are considerably divided, and adjourned without coming to any conclusion. Some members of the Committee doubt the policy of adopting any very harsh legislation, or the expediency of provoking hostilities. A similar feeling provails among The same Committee have leading Schaters. agreed to a bill organizing what is known as

the Indian country, occupied by the Cherokees, into a Territorial Government. The bill is very carefully drawn, and through its provisions the Indians are not only fully protected, but are permitted to participate in

the Territorial Government. The Senate Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to-

day, agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Judge Bond as District Judge for the Maryland Circuit There has been quite a warm contest among the politicians in Maryland over this appointment. He will be confirmed by a large majority when the vote is reached take a vote at their meeting to-morrow on the report understood that there will be a majority and minority report. Judge Orth's report has been toned down con

The Secretary of the Navy is in receipt of a letter fro Capt. Commerci of the British iren-clad Monarch. Capt. Commerci returns thanks to the Secretary for his kind-ness and courtesy to him during his stay in this country, and incloses an official letter signed by the British Board of Admiralty and addressed to the United States Secretary of the Navy. The Board, in the name of the Queen, and on behalf of the British Navy, return their thank

and of benaif of the British Navy, fethin and teachers and attentions paid to Capt. Commerciand his officers during their stay in their country, etc.

The Education and Labor Committee of the House to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard this morning, continued the examination of Mr. Vanderburg in relation to the patent brick, who testified that that used in the Howard University building was of the most worthless character.

worthless character.

The Hon. F. P. Blair, sr., has addressed Gen. Spinner a letter on the present financial condition of the country, and the National banks as related thereto. Mr. Blair is emphatic in his opinion that the banks are a curse, and should be discontinued, and that the Government should issue its own money. He calls on Gen. Spinner to use his influence to break up the banks. Gen. spinner to use his influence to break up the banks. Gen. spinner to use his influence to break up the banks. Gen. spinner to use his influence to break up the banks. Gen. spinner to use his influence to break up the banks. Gen. spinner to use his influence to break up the banks. Gen. spinner to use his influence to break up the banks are a curse, and he is not in favor of breaking them up. He only desires to place our bonds at a low rate of interest, and to have the banks aid the Government and the people, and not become antagonistic to them. He feels sure that a majority of the banks will do so, and it now only remains for Congress to act.

Attorney General Hoar has received a letter from the son of ex-Gov. Wells of Virginia, in which he states that his father will accept the position of U. S. District-Attorney for the District of Virginia, to be made vacant by the resignation of the incumbent, Mr. Beach, which is to take effect about the middle of June, or at the end of the present Court term. The Attorney-Genral yesterday communicated the fact to the President, and at the same time showed him a telegram he had just received from Mr. Wells could recover from the injuries received by the late disaster in Richmond. The President will not send in the nomination of Gov. Wells for the present. orthless character. The Hon. F. P. Blair, sr., has addressed Gen. Spinner

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS - MILITARY CHANGES - THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL ROAD. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]
The following nominations were sent to the Sena te to

Wm. McLeenan, U. S. Attorney for Nebraska.

Postmasters.—Aloneo Allen, Troy, N. Y.; Joseph A. Wheelock, St. and, Mine.; Richard S. Taylor, Atlena, Ga.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the

following nominations:
same! T. Day of Florida to be Consul at Winnipeg.
Obear Mainross of Minnesota to be Consul at Pictou.
Thomas J. Harrison, Marshal Middle District, Tennessee.
Postmatsters.—Joseph A. Wheelock, St. Faul, Minn.; J. B. Kilburn
Rutland, Vt.; K.J. G. Bidwell, Norwich, Conn.; Lewis Holmes, Bridge

Pristmanters.—Joseph A. Wheelock, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Kilbarn, Rutland, Vt.; E. J. G. Bidwell, Norwich, Conn.; Lewis Holmes, Bridgewaber, Mass.

Navel Appointments.—George A. Deering to be Assistant Paymaster; Com. Samuel P. Lee to be Rear Admiral; Capt. Rinch G. Parrutt to be Commondore; Commander Wim. F. Spilcer to be Captain. Lieut-to-mander R. O. Mathews to be Commander; Lieut-Commondore; Commondore with the Captain Lieut-to-mander R. O. Mathews to be Commondore; Leon George McLowan, Jr., to be Lieutenaut-Commondore.

The following special order has been issued from the Warr Department.

At his own request, to enable him to resume his more appropriate professional duties as an engineer officer. Major and Brevet Brig. Geor. C. B. Comstock is relieved from day as Aud-de-Camp, with rank of Celonel to the General of the Army, and will on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, proceed to Detroit, Mich., and relieve Lieut-to-land Brevet Brig. Geor. W. T. Reynoldis's Corps of Engineers, of the charge of the surrey of the Northers and North Western Lakes, His relieving Geor. Comstock from his personal staff to enable him to accept this detail, the General desires to assure him of a continuance of the great respect he entertains for him personally and officially, and, should occasion again arise, he will be glad to recal him to bis military family.

Major and Brevet Major-Geo. G. K. Warren—upon being relieved by Col. John N. Macomb of the existing works of improvement on the Upper Misulescopt Briger, and on the Wisconsin, and of the contribution of the

Cot. John N. Macomb of the existing works of improvement on the Upper Misselving River, and on the Wiscousin, and of the construction of the Rock Island Bridge—will proceed to Newport, R. I., and assume charge of the works and dutes now in the hands of Major and Brevet Col. B. C. Houston. Col. Houston, in addition to other dutes, will relieve Major and Brevet Col. W. E. Merrill of the charge of improvements of the harbors of Chicago, Michigan City, and New Barlist, Lake Michigan. Captain and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. W. Barlow will turn over the charge of works in his hands to Lieut. Col. and Brevet Major-Gien. John Newton, and will proceed to Chicago and report to Lieut. Gen. Shendan for duty on his staff, relieving Col. W. E. Merrill, who will take the station at Pittsburgh, Penn., relieving Mr. Milnor Roberts of the charge of the improvements of the Ohio River.

relieved from duty under the orders of Brevet Cel. N. Bumen, and ordered to report for duty on the staff of Brevet Major-Gen. Augur, commanding the Department of the Platte.

At a meeting of a sub-Committee of seven of the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, held this evening, resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of a railroad on the 32d parallel to the Pacific Ocean, and for giving the franchise to the Southern Transcontinental

tion of the general Committee.

A deputation of New-York ship-owners is here urging Congress to release them from the burden of Navigation laws. Charles H. Marshall, Edward Hincken, William Nelson, and Capt. Couman appeared before the Joint Committee of the House and Senate this morning. Letters were also read from R. B. Ferbes and Harrison O. Briggs of Beston, and Paul Forbes of New-York. These gentlemen were unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Lynch's bill offered no adequate relief, and that the only true course was to allow the registry of large shins from rose was to allow the registry of large ships from road, thus reviving our foreign commerce at the same me not interfering with the coasting trade.

tied. It was decided that Dr. Loomis and others of this
District have no right to vote or speak while the question is pending. The motion to admit them was lost by a
vote of 142 to 107.

Dr. Cox moved that all the members of the District be
excluded until the Committee on Ethics shall report. Dr.
Yandell of Kentucky moved that the District of Columbia be blotted out from the Medical Association. Laid
on the table unanimously. On motion, the Secretary
was allowed to use his discretion as to embodying the
the names of delegates from the District of Columbia in
the minutes of the Convention.
Dr. Moore, Chairman of the Committee on Medical
Literature, offered a resolution that the Medical Colleges

Dr. Moore, Chairman of the Committee on Medical Literature, offered a resolution that the Medical Colleges throughout the country charge a uniform price for a course of medical lectures. An amendment was made that a standard for medical education should be adopted by the American Medical Association and made obligatory on every medical college in the United States. This standard requires candidates for matriculation to pass a satisfactory examination in Latin, Greek, and Natural Science. This was discussed by delegates from several States and postponed. The sentiment of the Eastern delegates was in favor of a high degree of education as a preliminary to matriculation, while the Western delegates did not advocate so high a standard.

The Committee on Nominations reported Prof. Alfred Style of Philadelphia for President, with several Vice-Presidents, and Prof. W. B. Atkinson of Philadelphia, Secretary, The report was adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported Prof. Alfred Style of Philadelphia for President, with several Vice-Presidents, and Prof. W. B. Atkinson of Philadelphia, Secretary. The report was adopted.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion relative to the credentials of delegates. It was voted that the next annual meeting of the Association be held in San Francisco, the Pacific Kaitroad, and all other railroads offering to reduce the fare one-half. A Committee on Credentials for next year was appointed entirely from California.

The Committee on Ethics made majority and minority reports, the former exculpating ex-Gov. C. C. Cox of

The Committee on Ethies made majority and minority reports, the former exculpating ex-Gov. C. C. Cox of Maryland from the protest filed against him, and the latter declaring him ineligible to membership. The majority report was adopted.

During the afternoon session various medical papers were read. This evening the delegates and the ladies accompanying them were entertained at the Army Medical Museum, and at a later hour there was an exhibition of micro-photography by Dr. J. J. Woodward of the United States Army; also exhibitions of excissions of the ankle, knee, shoulder, and

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the surgeons of the Army in the late war held a meeting at the Medical Depart-ment of Georgetown Callege ment of Georgetown College, and organized the National

THE MeFARLAND TRIAL.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

LETTERS FROM MR. M'FABLAND-TESTIMONY OP MRS. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE, MRS. CALLAHAN, MISS MARY CAL-LAHAN, MR. M'CARTY, ELIAS B. CHERRY, CAPT. CAFFERY, SERGEANT HAGGERTY, AND

The twenty-first day of the McFarland Murder Trial came in with a warm, bright sun, and a pleas-ant breeze. Notwithstanding the beautiful weather without, the attractions within the Court-Room proved fessional men, and Part I. of the Supreme Court presented yesterday its usual appearance of well-filled seats nd crowded aisles. The proceedings of the first part of the day were of a very interesting character, and were listened to with undagging attention.

The testimony of Mrs. Samuel Sinchir was the feature

of the day, and her opinions concerning the propriety or impropriety of the conduct of the deceased Richardson toward Mrs. McFarland created quite a sensational buzz in the Court-Room, and particularly among the ladies. She was upon the witness stand as hour and a half, and sustained a rigorous cross-examination with entire coolness. The testimony of Junius Henri Browne, who sucthe bystanders, and his theological views were the subject of a wordy tilt between Mr. Graham and himself. TESTIMONY OF MRS. SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

I reside in New-York City, and am the wife of Mr.

Samuel Sinclair; I have lived here over 20 years; I knew Mr. and Mrs. McFarland; I became acquainted with Mrs. McFarland, I think, soon after she was married; I knew her better in 1862, or about '62; I think I became ac quainted with her in the Winter of 1861-262.

ber; I met them at Mr. Cleveland's; they were there frequently during the Winter; I heard her read a number of times; she read there nearly every week during

Q. Were you aware of their circumstances at that time ! A. I was in March, as she requested- [Objected

Q. What were their circumstances at that time! A. They were very poor.
Q. Do you recoilect calling in the fall of '65 on Mrs. Mc-Farland! A. I did; it was near Sixth-ave., on Amity

Judge Davis-I desire to prove at this time that she found them in destitute circumstances, and voluntarily gave her \$100 for the purpose of supporting herself and children.

gave her \$100 for the purpose of supporting herself and children.

Q. State how you found them? A. I found her in a miscrable house, so miscrable that I scarcely dured enter it myself; I found her sick in bed taking care of her two children; her husband was away; I brought her home and kept her a week before he returned; I gave her \$50 first which she kept; then a took her \$50 more, which I told her I was deputed to give her; she afterward wrote me a very noble letter returning the money, saying she must go to her father for help.

Q. What did you do with the money? A. A part of it I returned; the remainder I used to purchase some clothing.

returned; the remainder I used to purenase some clothing.

Q. Do you recollect in April interesting yourself in getting up a reading for her? A. I do.

Q. During the Sammer of 1805, Mrs. McFarland was absent at the White Mountains? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Do you recollect upon her return seeing her, or soon after? A. Soon after her return.

Q. How did you find her, and when? A. I think that is the time I found her in Amily st. sick in bed with her children.

Q. Do you recollect visiting her in 1866 near Macdongal-

children.
Q. Do you recollect visiting her in 1868 near Macdongalst. ? A. I do.
Q. State under what chromastances you found her ? A.
She was living in an attle room, in a very respectable
house; she was sick most of the time she was there; I
sent her things from my table nearly every day for a
week or two.

week or two.

Recorder Hackett—Where was Mr. McFarland at this time! A. I think he was there.

Q. How long was that before her going on the stage!

A. That was the first of her talking to me about going on the stage; also went on the trage that. Antiran er

one character entite.

Q. Had you opportunity to know what wardrobe she had! [Objected te.]

Q. Will you tell what you knew on that subject! A. I knew that she had a very scanty wardrobe; I gave her clothing from my own wardrobe before she went on the

clothing from my own wardross ordered as tage.

Q. Now I wish to call your attention to incidents occurring at your house when she was fifting herrorf for the stage! A. Her husband came to my house to approve of the wardrobe I was going to lend her; he also invited Mrs. Calhoun to come with her; he said be thought she would look very well; the dress would do.

Q. Do you recollect the condition of her health after she went on the stage! A. She was very unwell most of the time.

the time.

Q. State what was done. A. I sent my own physician to her; I told him not to send a bill.

Q. Do you recelled in that Fall, '95 and '67, making any efforts to presure for Mr. McFarland a position? A. I did; I went to Mr. McElrath and made an application; I do not remember what it was for; it was for some office.

Q. Do you recollect the receipt of a letter from Mrs.

ceurse was to allow the registry of large ships from abroad, thus reviving our foreign commerce at the same time not interfering with the coasting trade.

VERIFICATION OF INCOME RETITENS.
TREASPIRY DEPAIRMS, OFFICE OF INVENAL?

SIR: Your attention is requires tell to the letter of the commerce of the same time not interfering with the coasting trade.

SIR: Your attention is requires tell to the letter of the commerce of the co pressed into this case on the part of some persons inter-ested in the case.

Judge Davis—The counsel artfully and with the design

casted in the case.

Judge Davis—The counsel artfully and with the design to preclude me from replying simply objects without stating his ground of objection, and then when I have said something in response to that barren objection turns upon as with a speech specifying points of the objection and endeavors to close my mouth from replying. Now counsel insists that this question should not be answered on account of some of the contents of this letter. Is it not apparent that she would have been horrified to let a child like Perey go into the hands of a father like him as shown by the letters she received! If the conduct of the husband was such that the wife could not bear it, why should the tender children be compelled to remain in his hands! I desire to prove the same line of interogatories the other lady answered, and by which to myamind she was trimmphantly vindicated from the outrageous attacks that were made upon her. I firmly believe that I shall be able to show this jury that that letter like every act of the lady now sitting before me was dictated by a kind, noble, generous woman's heart and with no improper motive whatever.

Mr. Graham—I have had certain letters put into my hand which bear but one construction, and I have appealed to the most judicious minds, within the last three or four weeks, that I possibly could have appealed to, for the purpose of showing what sense they put on the letters, and they agree with me unanimously. All we have done thus far has been to bring these letters into the case, and leave them to be construed by the common sense of the jury. Now, it is evidently felt on the part of the prosecution to put into these letters sense that is not found in them, and to put an interpretation on them that they do not bear. When this woman undertook to interfere between this husband and his wife, had she any right to do it on the exparte story of that wife 'The question is, what right had she to interfere at all f Your Honor perfectly well knows that this woman could be sued upon this mat

our Honor perfectly well knows that this woman coult

had been found within three years after the writing of these letters. Recorder Hackett—It is true that I permitted the de-fence to show all the facts and circumstances of conven-